

The State Chronicle

BY CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.
Every Morning Except Monday.THE CASH PRICE OF CHRONICLE
is \$6.00 per year, \$3.00 for 6 months;
\$1.50 for 3 months.THE BUSINESS OFFICE and Editorial
Rooms of the CHRONICLE are on the
second floor of No. 216, Fayetteville St.COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO
the Business Department of this paper
should be addressed to D. H. BROWDER,
Lock Drawer No. 2, Raleigh, N. C., and all
Drafts, Checks and Postal Money Orders
should be made payable to his order.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - Editor.

D. H. BROWDER, - Bus. Manager.

HAL. W. AYER - Asso. Editor.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-
ligious or Political.—Thomas Jeff-
erson.

"SOLDIERS' HOME."

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

NEWTON, N. C., May 16.—Allow me in behalf of all the patriotic people of North Carolina, and especially of the ex-Confederates, to thank you for the COLD FACTS given in your excellent daily of the 14th instant. I hope you will keep the matter before our people by repeatedly publishing the facts, and keep a standing subscription list open in the CHRONICLE. I write to call your attention to the fact that you failed to publish the last of subscriptions I sent to the Secretary and Treasurer.

They are as follows: Col. Thomas M. Holt, Haw River, \$100.00; L. Banks Holt, Graham, \$100.00; Laurence Holt, Burlington, \$100.00; Judge J. A. Gilmer, Greensboro, \$100.00; A. A. Shuford, Hickory, \$50.00; Rev. D. Monroe, Newton, \$1.00; Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Statesville, \$5.25; Methodist church at Newton, \$3.00; Ladies' Entertainment, at Henderson, \$....

It is all right and proper to honor the dead of the "Lost Cause," but we find many who are prominent on occasions of that kind who have seemingly never been impressed with their duty to the living. A demand for money, not only freezes some men's zeal, but spoils their patriotic professions.

It is true, I canvassed but few towns in North Carolina the short time I was engaged in the work, so but few have had the matter presented personally, yet nearly all have seen the appeals made through the public press, therefore they have had a chance to respond.

I visited one of the liveliest money-making towns in North Carolina, where I expected to do the most, and called on the leading business men, but failed to get a single subscriber. They were so busy making money they hardly had time to give me audience, and although they said they "would help at some time, they could not go down now."

If men cannot make up their minds in twenty-five years, there is but little chance of success. There are some men filling good, comfortable positions in North Carolina who declined to subscribe anything to the Soldiers' Home, a fact that may have a reflex influence in the next two years, for these veterans may find out who are their real friends, and act accordingly. I am glad you have called on Julian S. Carr, President of the Association, for his opinion in regard to the matter, and hope he will respond.

A number of persons on whom I called for aid stated that they "were opposed to a Home, for the reason that it would be cheaper and better for the old soldier to furnish him aid at his home, and that none but those who were without homes want to go to a Soldier's Home." How would it do them to open a subscription list in the CHRONICLE, for a fund to be known as the North Carolina Confederate Soldiers' Aid Fund, to be held by our Treasurer and to be distributed under certain regulations on recommendations of committees to be established in each county by the Veterans' Association? If this should prove to be the most feasible plan I feel sure all those who have subscribed to the Home would cheerfully turn it over to the aid fund. Or, we might proceed with both, so that those who are opposed to a "Home" would be left without an excuse, and then all needy soldiers who should go to the Home could be gathered there, and those who need aid at home could be helped from the other fund. While North Carolina is asleep, Georgia and other States go ahead establishing a Home, and looking after the welfare of the unfortunate among the old soldiers.

Since writing the above I have received yours of the 15th, containing the resolutions in regard to Memorial Day. I give it as my opinion that the resolutions will get a big vote in North Carolina. We can't help the dead—their names are on the roll of honor to stay—and to make our memorial services honorable to them and us, we must do our duty to the living.

We can help the living if we will. It takes more than eloquent speeches or expressions of sympathy, though made in tears; it takes money to establish our profession in this matter.

Respectfully,
M. O. SUEKILL.

THE PRESBYTERIANS DON'T LIKE IT.

Dr. Wm. H. ROBERTS, in a strong speech in the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, is reported to have said:

"To-day we have in the United States a minority President on the popular vote. That's all wrong. Isn't it?"

"Yes," shouted Governor Beaver from his corner, "That's all wrong, and we're going to change it."

The Charleston News and Courier has delved into the dim forgotten past and revived the interesting account of how, in the old slavery days, ALBERT SUMNER, who was then in South Carolina, separated a negro husband and wife at the auction block, much to the indignation of the Southern spectators. This ALBERT SUMNER was the brother of CHARLES SUMNER, the great abolition senator.

HOW SHE WAS TAKEN DOWN.

FRANK LE LIE'S Magazine for June tells "how MADAME DE STAEL was taken down. She had the fault in the social circle of not giving any one else a chance to speak a word, although she talked incessantly herself, without regard to the comfort of her listeners. Several gentlemen, who had the greatest respect for the lady's writings, yet were frequently touched by her inexhaustible flow of conversation, concluded to teach her a lesson.

They introduced a stranger to her, and praised him as an extremely learned man. The authoress received the guest with great politeness, but at once sought to let her light shine, and according to her habit, talked very much and asked innumerable questions, although in her zeal she did not notice that the addressed did not answer one of them.

After the stranger had disappeared, the other gentleman asked how she was pleased with him.

"He is a highly amiable man, full of learning and wit," she replied; but was not a little astonished and horrified when the successful trick was told her, that she had entertained a deaf and dumb man.

FERTILE ROANOKE LANDS.

We publish in another column a communication that we commend to the consideration of our readers. The fertile Roanoke lands are capable of raising enough corn and hogs to feed the people of the State, and the inability of the people to utilize this rich land is the chief reason of their poverty.

The CHRONICLE hopes that the present agitation will result in the execution of a plan that will confine the waters of the Roanoke in such a manner as they will not overflow and destroy the crops. We will co-operate with our friends on the banks of the river in any feasible way that will reclaim this rich land.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The crop prospects throughout the entire State are more flattering than for many years. This is particularly true of the East. Notwithstanding the negro exodus, more work has been done than ever before, and the stand of cotton, corn and tobacco indicate that, with good seasons, an unprecedented crop will be made. The farmers are working harder than ever—living more economically—reading and learning more—and the outlook for the future is bright.

HOW MONEY IS LOANED TO BANKS.

(From the National Economist.)

In answer to the many inquiries as to how the Government loans money to banks, it is proper to state there are five different methods by which this object is accomplished, but neither one is called a loan either by the banks or Government. The methods referred to are:

1. Upon deposit of \$100,000 in bonds with the Government the depositor is loaned \$300,000, or 90 per cent, on which is paid $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent every six months, or 1 per cent per annum.
2. By depositing \$1,000,000 of bonds with the government, it will deposit with such depositor \$1,100,000 in lawful money without requiring any interest whatever.
3. By depositing large amounts with the disbursing officers in banks, where it can be used and upon which no interest is paid.
4. By manipulating the 5 per cent fund for the redemption of national bank notes, so the portion of one bank is held by another designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
5. By having a postoffice account, the necessity or function of which can not be clearly defined.

OIL FROM CORN.

(From Atlanta Journal.)

Science is continuing its great task of increasing the comforts, adding to the prosperity, and supplying the wants of man.

One of its latest contributions to our national wealth is the discovery of a process for extracting a useful oil from corn, or Indian maize, as it is properly called. Our cotton seed oil has already, in a considerable degree, supplanted hog's fat and lard, which is too often diseased; and it is being used all over the world, not only as a substitute for, but as genuine oil.

The oil of the maize will be useful as a lubricant, and as a salad dressing, leaving to cotton seed oil the demand it is already supplying.

This oil is a pale yellow and a trifle thicker than cotton seed or olive oil. It is extracted from the kernel of the maize. Corn will yield in oil 3 1-8 per centum of its weight.

This discovery may prove a boon to the farmers of Kansas and other western States.

Messrs. Cummings and Buffin, two prominent Northern lumber capitalists, having visited Western Carolina inspected the inexhaustible timber supplies of the section and satisfied themselves that the field was a most inviting one purchased a site near Dillsboro and are busily erecting a timber plant to cost at least \$50,000, they are putting in booms in the Tuckasee River, and doing everything in strictly first-class style necessary to the conduct of a very large business. They have been busy for some time purchasing timber in Jackson and other contiguous counties, and will soon be shipping to Northern and European markets what they cannot get in any other section of the world.—Asheville Democrat

THE FERTILE ROANOKE LANDS.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

QUITNEY, N. C., May 19.—There is some little excitement among the farmers in this community, and not only here but in all that portion of the counties of Bertie, Martin, Halifax and Northampton, which lies immediately on the banks of the Roanoke river, and is subject to its overflow. Some of the press of this section and of other sections of the State are beginning to agitate the question of the State's giving to these four counties the convicts from the banks of the Roanoke river to confine the waters in such a manner that they will not overflow, and destroy the crops on these lands.

The Farmers' Alliance of those counties have called a meeting to be held at a place to be named in the near future, where all can meet and take some course and not only they, but all who live near the flooded districts, will try to get the State to aid them in reclaiming those lands which have no equal in this State, producing corn, cotton, wheat, rice, oats or any other crop that is grown in North Carolina. I have lived on the river as man and boy nearly eighty years. I began as a seventeen-year-old boy in eighteen hundred and thirty as overseer on the plantation of Mr. William Pugh, on the Roanoke river, and up to the year 1862 continued to work the Roanoke lands. The year I commenced there was little dyking done, but we made good crops and my employers were always satisfied if they made a crop one year out of five. The upper Roanoke lands at that time were but little cultivated and the soil retained the moisture until it gradually ran into the swamps which flowed into the river. In a few years the farmers began to dig the Roanoke to clear up and drain their swamps, and in a short while all the lower Roanoke county was flooded, and the planters had to devise some scheme to keep the water out and to seed their crops. Then the system of dyking was inaugurated. It required an immense outlay of capital and a large amount of labor, but the extra amount received from the crops produced on their lands more than repaid the costs of building those dykes. The war came on, and with its devastating blight the energies of our people were paralyzed.

The planter and his overseer had both taken up their arms to go to the front to help protect their lands and homes from the invader. There was but little work done on their farms during these four years of war. Many of the slaves had left for the North or sought freedom at captured cities with the Northern troops, or were sent off by their owners for safety far beyond the tract of the invader. What few were left made large quantities of corn and wheat more than enough to support the farms and furnished nearly one-tenth of the supplies for the Confederate commissary department. I have known in one year over five hundred thousand bushels of corn shipped from the Bertie county side of the river alone. In the year 1860, from this same section, twelve thousand hogs were driven to the Virginia markets, besides what the planter reserved to feed his family and his negroes. I have known the Thompsons, the Ughnshots, the Pegus, the Bonds and the Williams, who owned this land on this side of the Roanoke, when they would all combine and drive their hogs in one drove to have the road completely blocked so that no one could pass for a distance of six miles. This is of the Bertie county side, also. All of the lands of the other counties are equally as productive and contains about five times as much land that could be reclaimed. Then this country, the richest and most productive in our grand old State, which is now suffering the pangs of poverty, would make grain enough to almost supply the whole State. The legislature of this State should take some action in regard to building dykes to protect these farmers from the waters of the Roanoke which overflows its banks and destroys all vegetation which it touches. The planters would dyke these lands but the war destroyed all their means, and left them too poor to rebuild, and it is now a hard struggle for them to exist on the poor upland farms which in ANTE-BELLUM days were used only for their residences. The appropriations from the general Government for dredging the Roanoke has done much good, but if the same amount of labor was given by the State from the convicts from these counties, with what assistance the planters would be able to give, there would be but little use for any more dredging, the rushing waters, having increased velocity by being confined in a narrower space, would keep obstructions washed away, and there would be no more use in dredging. The criminal classes have cost these four counties more than one hundred thousand dollars during the last twenty years. Neither of these counties have derived any benefit from their conviction. They are sent off to build up other sections of the State, while Eastern Carolina has to pay all costs for their conviction. In a few years they could replace these dams, which were washed away without costing the State anything, as these counties would pay all costs of guarding and feeding them.

Respectfully,
JOURAY.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES IN THE WEST.

Rev. J. P. Eller, of the firm of J. P. Eller, Natt Atkinson and W. T. Reynolds is feeling jubilant over finding in this county two iron veins one thirty-six feet in width and nearly solid, and two more, yet to be opened, which he is confident will be equally rich. Mr. Eller and his company have taken options on over three thousand acres in this Madison county, and he feels quite certain that they have the biggest thing in the way of iron that has yet been found in this Western Carolina.—Asheville Citizen

A Mountain of Kaolin.

(Asheville Democrat.)

While in Dillsboro last week we took occasion to visit and examine the Carolina clay works. We were most cordially received by Mr. Theodore Harris, the secretary and treasurer of the company, who kindly showed us through the works and explained the modus operandi of converting Jackson county clay into material for the finest chinaware. We were not only pleased, but astonished, at the magnitude of the works. All the needed machinery and facilities required are in operation, and fifteen tons per day is the capacity of the works. The company purchased a mountain of kaolin, about one-half mile from Webster. This is mined and hauled about three miles to the works at Dillsboro, and here it is made ready for the potter, to whom it is shipped in carload lots as rapidly as prepared.

This kaolin is said to be superior to anything Europe can afford, and cannot be surpassed anywhere. It is certainly very beautiful, and some were made from it by the Trenton, N. J. Pottery, which take very large quantities of this clay, as fine as any we have seen. Mr. Harris informed us there were at least 2,000,000 tons of the clay in sight at the mines, and their orders on hand now to be shipped to works in New Jersey, Ohio and other points, amounted to more than one thousand tons.

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Black Silk Grenadines.

Go through the whole range of dress materials, and a silk texture for dressy summer wear that exceeds the new improved Grenadines cannot be found, either in substantial wearing qualities or in exceeding beauty. Black Silk Grenadines, while old, are new again, and are greatly improved and strikingly different in patterns and weaves from the old-time stuffs so long fashionable.

We are showing a beautiful assortment of the newest patterns in Plain Styles, Brocades, Stripes, Detached Figures, &c., and every lady who has not bought a

GRENADINE

for this season will need one.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.

Our sales of these goods have been immense. The choicest patterns we bought to sell at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per yard, have been sold, more than duplicated, and we substitute from our own stock some of the handsomest laces we carry—lace flouncings that have been selling at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00, are now \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

These are absolutely the greatest black lace bargains of the season, and are illustrative of a number of others now being offered in our store.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
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There is a corset that never breaks in wear; it cannot be broken in wear.

No; that's going a little too far. There have to be steels in it. Steels will break. We don't mean the steels; but they are not the part that troubles corset-breakers. What we mean is the "bones" don't break. The reason is they are Kabo, not bones at all; and Kabo don't break.

This corset that never breaks is the Kabo, mysterious Kabo, wonderful Kabo. Let every corset-breaker make the acquaintance of Kabo.

If the corset doesn't suit you, after wearing a week or two or three bring it back to us and get your money; and, if the Kabo bones or links in a year, we'll refund your money.

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Pleasure taken in Showing Stock and

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

114 Fayetteville St.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as the executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. S. J. Hunter, late of Wake county, this is to notify all persons having claims against her estate to present them to me, at Forestville, N. C., on or before the first day of May, 1891, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery, and those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

JOHN B. DUNN, Executor.
apr 30-6w

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"Up Comes McGinty."

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During this week we will offer a special dis-

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The reason we do this is to get this guitar

thoroughly known. To do this we have to

get them in the hands of the public. Every-

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about it.

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